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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/635,974	~08/09/2000	Thomas Teufel	381-86 5643	
7.	590 11/18/2003		EXAMI	NER
Deborah A. Somerville Kenyon & Kenyon One Broadway			HOLLERAN, ANNE L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
New York, NY 10004			1642	11
			DATE MAILED: 11/18/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

,		Applicati n N .	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		09/635,974	TEUFEL, THOMAS				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Anne Holleran	1642				
The MAILING DATE f this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondenc address Period for Reply							
THE I - Exter after - If the - If NO - Failu - Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Insions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period re to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be till y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	mely filed ys will be considered timely. In the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 A	pril 2003.					
· <u> </u>		action is non-final.					
3)□	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	on of Claims						
4)🖂	Claim(s) 1-5 and 8-44 is/are pending in the ap	plication.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>8-44</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5)[	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-5</u> is/are rejected.						
	Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8)[	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Applicati	on Papers						
9)[	The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10) 🗌	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ acc	epted or b) objected to by the	Examiner.				
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120							
a)[ * S 13)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document certified copies of the priority document copies of the certified copies of the priority document certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau certified certified copies of the priority document certified copi	s have been received. s have been received in Application rity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). of the certified copies not received priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(ast sentence of the specification application has been received priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120	ion No ed in this National Stage ed. e) (to a provisional application) r in an Application Data Sheet. ceived. and/or 121 since a specific				
Attachm nt							
2) D Notice	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _	5) Notice of Informal F	(PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)				

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. The amendment filed April 29, 2003 is acknowledged. Claims 6 and 7 were canceled. (However, for clarification of the record it is noted that there appears to be an error in the "Version to Show Changes Made", because a "claim 6" is set forth with changes). New claim 44 (misnumbered as claim "8") was added.

Claims 1-5 and 8-44 are pending. Claims 8-44, drawn to non-elected inventions, are withdrawn from consideration. (New claim 44 does not read on the elected species.) Claims 1-5 are examined on the merits.

## Claim Rejections Withdrawn:

- 2. The rejection of claims 1-7 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, for lack of enablement commensurate with the scope of the claimed invention, is withdrawn upon further consideration.
- 3. The rejection of claims 1-5 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the prior art is withdrawn upon further consideration.

## New Grounds of Rejection:

4. Claims 1-3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wels (U.S. Patent 6,129,915; issued 10/2000; effective filing 02/1997) or Mendelsohn (U.S. Patent 4,943,533; issued 07/1990; effective filing 03/1984; cited in IDS) in view of Varani (Varani, J. et

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al., Pathobiology, 66: 253-259, 1998; cited in previous Office action) and further in view of McMahon (U.S. Patent 6,004,967; issued 12/1999; effective filing 06/1997; cited in IDS).

The claimed inventions are drawn to methods of treating a mammal with psoriasis comprising systemically administering and EGFR/Her1 antagonist that is an anti-EGFR antibody. The antibody may be a monoclonal antibody or a fragment that comprises the hypervariable region of the monoclonal antibody. The monoclonal antibody may inhibit EGFR phosphorylation.

Wels teaches a single chain polypeptide that comprises the heavy and light chains of the 14E1 antibody, an antibody that inhibits EGFR activation (col. 9, line 60 – col. 10, line 41). Wels teaches and claims a method for blocking cell proliferation comprising administering the single chain polypeptide (see claim 6 and col. 3, lines 47-61). Mendelsohn teaches several monoclonal antibodies that bind to the EGFR, and some that block ligand activation of EGFR (inhibits EGFR phosphorylation), and teaches methods where the antibody is administered systemically to mice (col.8, line 44 – col. 9, line 25).

Varani teaches that monoclonal antibody 225 partially ameliorated the abnormal histological features of psoriatic tissue maintained in vitro.

McMahon teaches methods for systemic administration of pharmaceutical preparation containing a quinazoline compound that inhibits the EGFR tyrosine kinase activity (see col. 1, line 66 - col. 2, line 20; col. 17, lines 35 - 48; claim 6).

Either Wels or Mendelsohn teaches methods comprising the systemic administration of antibodies to mammals for the purpose of inhibition of cell proliferation. Neither Wels nor Mendelsohn teaches methods with the specific purpose of treating a mammal with psoriasis.

However, Varani teaches that targeting the EGFR receptor with the monoclonal antibody, 225, reduces psoriatic histological features. Thus, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the methods of either Wels or Mendelsohn for the treatment of a mammal having psoriasis. McMahahon is cited to demonstrate that even in non-antibody arts, systemic administration of a therapeutic agent, intended to treat psoriasis by inhibiting EGFR activity, is known and envisioned. Therefore, applicant's arguments that systemic administration was not taught by the prior art is not found persuasive.

5. Claims 1, 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wels (U.S. Patent 6,129,915; issued 10/2000; effective filing 02/1997) or Mendelsohn (U.S. Patent 4,943,533; issued 07/1990; effective filing 03/1984; cited in IDS) in view of Varani (Varani, J. et al., Pathobiology, 66: 253-259, 1998; cited in previous Office action) and further in view of Goldstein (WO 96/40210; published 12/1996; cited in a previous Office action).

The claimed inventions read on methods where the anti-EGFR antibody is chimerized or humanized.

Neither Wels nor Mendelsohn teach chimeric or humanized versions of antibodies that bind to the EGFR, and the combination with Varani fails to teach methods comprising the use of chimeric or humanized anti-EGFR antibodies. However, methods for making chimeric or humanized versions of monoclonal antibodies are known in the art as evidenced by the teachings of Goldstein. Furthermore, Goldstein teaches the motivation for using a chimeric or humanized anti-EGFR antibody, because Goldstein teaches that the use of purely murine antibodies can

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sometimes result in a human anti-mouse antibody response (HAMA response), and that the HAMA response is reduced by making a chimeric or humanized version of an antibody (see page 3, lines 5-20). Thus, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the chimeric or humanized versions of anti-EGFR antibodies of Goldstein in the methods of Wels or Mendelsohn for the treatment of psoriasis.

#### Conclusion

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Office should be directed to Anne Holleran, Ph.D. whose telephone number is (703) 308-8892. Examiner Holleran can normally be reached Monday through Friday, 9:30 am to 2:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Anthony Caputa, Ph.D. can be reached at (703) 308-3995.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist at telephone number (703) 308-0196.

Anne L. Holleran Patent Examiner November 17, 2003

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